# EUROPE.

The City of London at New York and Peruvian at Father Point.

PIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

### IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

Exciting Effect of the Fall of Richmond in England and France.

Grant's Ability and the Patriotism and Gallantry of the Northern Army Fully Acknowledged.

The Rebel Cause in Politics, Finance and Cotton Speculation Fully Exploded.

THE NEWS IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

Tribute of the Opposition and French Liberals to President Lincoln, Grant and Sherman.

INTENSE AGITATION IN THE CHAMBERS.

Napoleon's Alleged Plan for the Defence of Canada Against the United States.

Maximilian's Loan Repudiated in London, His Ambassador Withdrawn from Vienna, and the London Times About to Support the Monroe Doctrine Against Him.

French Caution Concerning New Rebel Iron-Clads.

Active Demand for United States Government and Railroad Securities.

hip City of London, Captain Petrie, which stown on the 20th of April, arrived at this port at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool 20th inst., vi

ondonderry 21st instant, passed Father Point at three P. M. yesterday, en route to Quebec.

The news is five days later. In England the news of the fall of Richmond

ed to be the all engrossing topic. The was indicated in the latest advices by the Africa, but as a holiday prevailed in the Liverpool cotton market the

The usual Easter banquet was given by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, on the 17th ult., but it was devoid of political interest, no Cabinet minister being present. Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Wood and Miss

would embark from Marseilles about the 26th of April for Algiers, escorted by the iron-clad squarron. The ace as Regent, assisted by the privy council. It was stated that the Emperor's visit is for the purpose of consitated by the state of the French possessions. The

France twenty-five days.

The Paris Bourse on the 18th was very flat, under rumors of fresh disturbances at Madrid. Rentes closed at 67.45. On the 20th of April the bourse was firmer.

disturbance had died. Tumultuous scenes took place at Barcelona on the 12th of April.

The Czarewitch of Russia was dangerously ill at Nice;

but at latest dates he was rather better. The Czar had

The March mails from the various ports on the west coast of Africa are received in London. A Spanish slaver had escaped from Rio Pongas. After being at sea two days the slaves took possession of the ship, and Leone. Trade was brisk at many of the ports and oil abundant. A very brisk trade was being carried on in sugar and coffee at Monrovia. Large quantities are being

Southampton on the 18th of April. A despatch from Bombay of the 29th of March reports:—Cotton depressed; Broach, 315; Dhollerah, 330. Shipments during the Government securities—4 per cents, 92½; 5's, 102½; 5½'s, 110½. From Calcutta, March 24—Shirtings, no Mule twist, very dull. Exchange on London, 2s.

morning of the 19th of April.

The steamers Damascus, from Portland, and Virginia and City of Manchester, from New York, arrived at

The steamship Virginia, from New York, arrived off Crookhaven at 6:30 A. M., and the City of Manchester at 8:20 A. M. of the 20th of April.

## THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

Secession or Revolution:—England's Last

Hope in Disunton.

[From the London Times, April 17.]

We must now wait for what nothing but time
can teach us—the solution of the great problem of secession. Has this terrible drama been simply a war, or is it
a revolution? If it is a war, the end must be mear—if, indeed, it has not been reached already—for, beyond the
feeble force under Johnston at Raleigh and the remnant
of the Richmond garrison under Lee, the South has no
organized armies in the field, nor is it poballe that any techle force under Johnston at Raleigh and the remnant of the Richmond garrison under Lee, the South has no organized armies in the field, nor is if probable that any can be raiced. This stage of the great struggle has been accomplished. The North, by its determined will, and lately, it should be added, by the excellence of its general, has overcome the South, has defeated its armies and occupied its principal towns. It has had far greater difficulty in doing so than was at first anticipated, and it appeared, indeed, at times, as if even this portion of the work could never be accomplished at all. But if the exhaustion consequent on this protracted struggle should terminate the resistance of the South altegether, it may be fortunate for the North that Richmond was not captured till the fifth year of the war. When President Davis declared that if Richmond were taken the war could be prolonged for twenty years in Virginia alone, he was speculating, perhaps, on resources which five desperate campaigs may have fatally reduced. The confederacy, which for five years has proved so unexpectedly strong and resolute, may now pow unexpectedly powerless and depending. In that event the work of the North will be casy; but if we have now arrived at the end, not of a war, but of the first stage of a princial revolution, the real tradies of the North are but just beginning. A few more months will disclose the scene, and it would be useless to anticipate the spectacle but what so dreadfol a strife may ultimately bring forth it is impossible to imagine.

Lord Palmerston's Hopes and Fears.

From the London Post (government organ), April 17.]

If the federals really have guined the vectory over Lee's army, which the Northern telegrams represent to have been gained, they must now be about to enter upon the real difficulties of the task which they have under-

Joy of the Friends of the Union.

[From the London News, April 17.]

With the wreck of the army, which was breaking into fresh fragments at every step, abandoning arms, artillers and ammunition, Lee was in flight, hotly pursued by the foot and horse of the conquerors. But if for the moment we cannot help a thought of pity for one who has won our respect, and who holds it no less in misfortune than in success, neither can we help sympathizing warmly with Grant, whose patient skill, thrown for a time into the shade by Sherman's brilliant exploits, has at length won its well deserved triumph. Nor, though we wait fuller intelligence of the results to express it, can our congratulation be local for those who have thus at length confounded the absolute of the results to express it, can our congratulation be local for those who have thus at length confounded the absolute of the results to express it, can our congratulation be local for those who have thus at length confounded the absolute the contest held their hearts and reasons firm on the side of freed m, and juzzic and civil zation.

Opinion in Manchester.

[From the Manchester Guard an, April 17.]

It would be a poor affectation to speak lightly of the effect likely to be produced on the issue of the American war by the fall of the Confederate capital. The value attached to it, not less for strategic reasons than as the seat of government, is attested by the stupendors efforts which have been made in its attack and defence. Even if the substantial just ce of the estimation in which the prize has been held by both parties were more doubtful than it is the factitious importance conferred on it by the length of time for which its possession has been the gage of victory would be entitled to the weightiest consideration.

It appears, therefore, an assertion altogether without warrant, that the so long unconquered army of the Confederates in Virginia has been "shattered." But that their political cause has not received a fital blow it is much more difficult to maintain. Lynchburg, the next apparently on the list of federal victins, has resisted partial attacks so often as to justify the expectation that it can be defended for a considerable time by such a general as Lee. But that it can ion hold out against such a force as the North will now be able to concentrate against it is highly improbable; and, even were its security guaranteed, we should have to ask ourselves whether it could possibly forn'sh such a basis as the military elforts of the Confederates to maintain their independence must require. We acknowledge that we reluctantly concur in the opinion that such armies as are essential to them cannot be kept in the field without the constant support derived from large towns.

[From the Manchester Guardian, April 19.]

Our market was very sensibly affected yesterday and

constant to them cannot be kept in the neid without the constant support derived from large town.

[From the Manchester Guardian, April 19.]

Our market was very sensibly affected yesterday and in the early part of this forenoon by the hervy disasters to the Confederate cause which were reported in the last American advices. Business was expected to be at a stand, and the prices of yarms and piece goods were considered to have lost about one spenny per pound as compared with those of Thursday. But things have been rather better to-day than they threatened to be. It seemed as if, both in Liverpeol and Manchester, the effect of events which, though startling, were not unexpected, had been anticipated in the previous fall. It was soon found that spinners and manufacturers were not much alarmed, nor materially lower in their quotations. Private telegrams gave a similar account of cotion holders. The wives were busy between the two markets, which were made in that very to act and react upon one another; and the final public telegram from Liverpool was of a sustaining character.

The News in France.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS—
GRANT AND SHERMAN COMPLIMENTED BY THE
LIBERALS—PRESIDENT LINCOLN DECLARED THE
SAVIOUR OF THE COUNTRY.
[Paris (April 17) correspondence of the London News.]
It is a curious coincidence, that on this 15th April,
when the news of the fall of Richmond arrived in Paris,
the Corps Legislatif should be discussing an amendment
of the opposition deputies thus worded:—"We have from
the beginning declared our sympathies for North America.
Thanks to heroic efforts slavery is abolished. We shall
be happy to see restored in its former power the republic
of the United States, which is the natural ally of France.

in the list I note the names of Emile Ollivier, Darimon, Thiers and Count Welles de Lavalette.

EXPERSION BY THE PARIS NEWSPAPERS.

[Paris (April 16) correspondence of the London News.]

The government journals cannot conceal their chagrin at the fall of Richmond. The Mondeur du S ir improves upon the telegram stating that Richmond was "in fames" by the calumnious assumption, for which there is no warrant in any despatch, that Grant set fire to the city, "preferring to destroy Richmond in order to pursue Lee without having anything to fear in his rear."

The Pags indules the belief that the secessionists will "certainly remain in arms," and gloats over the prospect of a "terrible, inexorable guerilla warfare, of which no man can foresee the end."

Against this smister prediction I have much satisfaction in citing one of a directly opposite tendency, which I think far more conformable to the reality of the sination. In a letter dated Midhurst, February 17, 1865, adressed to Mr. Balch, an American gentleman residing in Paris, by the late lamented Mr. Cobien, after an anticipation that Richmond must be shortly evacuated or reduced to capitalistic by famine, there occurs this remarkable passage.—

I do not believe in the continuation of the war by guerillas after the South shall have been conquered. The Southern people have missiliance and the proper have

The Rebel Iron-Clads.

FRANCE GROWING CAUTIOUS IN THE NEUTRALITY.

One of the Paris journals of April 17 says, on semiofficial authority:—The French government baving had
difficulties about the steam ram built by \( Arman, of
Bordeaux, for Denmark, but which became the property
of the Confederate States, has, in order that me such cose
may:cour again, refused to \( M.\) Arman authorization to
give up the steam ram Cheope, built for the Prussian
government, until a compitee guarantee shall be given
that it shall reach its destination. An understanding
having been come to between the French and Prussian
governments, a commission composed of two naval
officers and a Prussian engineer is about to go to Bordeaux to receive the Cheopa.

THE STONEWALL AT TENERIPPE.

The arrival of the rebel iron-clad Stonewall at Teneriffe is announced (without dafe) in the London shipping

LIVERPOOL, April 21, 1865.
The London Morning Advertiser makes a questionable statement that on the fall of Richmond Napoleon proposed a treaty between England and France against the United States in the event of an attack on Canada. DELUSIVE REBEL HOPES.

The London Index even yet expresses hopes for the South in the second act of the war, which it says is THE LONDON TIMES' ADVICE TO THE REBELS.

The London Times of the 20th of April say's every one contend with its adversaries by means of regular armies in blood to no purpose; but it is impossible to say what tered, and of such laws na Congrum has enacted.

GIVING UP THE JEFF. DAVIS CAUSE

### THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Maximilian's Loan Repudiated in Lon-

French Speculation in the Loan.

Paris (April 18) correspondence of the London New
The Bourse, owing to the general holiday of East
donday, was thinly attended, and little business a
lone, except in Mexican, which was in demand. I
success of the new loan is not considered doubtful. I
confidence of the substantial bankers who have une

French Pacification.

French official despatches from Mexico represent the ork of pacification in that country as everywhere com-

The Monroe Doctrine.

Diplomatic Rupture Between Maximilian and His Brother.

[From the London News, March 19.]

The Emperor Maximilian has recalled Sonor Murphy, his Minister, from Vienna, his position there having been extremely uncomfortable ever since he notified to Austria Maximilian's protest of 28th December last, declaring his renunciation of his agnatic rights, executed by him at Miramar on 9th April, 1864, to be null and void.

London, April 20, 1865.

Consols close at 90% a 90% for money.

American Stocks.—Hilmois Central Railroad 60% a 70.

Irie Railroad 44% a 45%. United States five-twenting 1/2.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Livencool, April 21, 1865.

Cotton,—The Brokers' Circular reperis the sales of cotton for the week at 68,000 bales, including 18,000 to speculators and 13,000 to export rs. The market opened heavy, 1d, a 1½d, lower, but subsequently became active, and the decline was partially recovered, the closing rates being ¾ lower on the week for American, and ½d, a ½d, lower for other descriptions.

The authorized quotations are:—

\*\*Middling\*\*.\*\*

\*\*Middling\*\*.\*\*

ward.
BREASTIFFS.—Flour dull and tending downward.
Wheat firm and id. higher. Corn tinds upward.
PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

FUNERAL ADDRESS BY REV. DR. HOUGHTON. Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Dr. Valentine Mott

Twenty-ninth street. The sacred edifice scarcely held half of those who desired to take part in the mournful outside or to throw themselves on the scant courtesy of the sexton. Among the mourners were all the prominent members of the profession of which Dr. Mott was so bright an ornament. Many of the distinguished surgeon's former patients were present; nor were there wanting representatives of the poorer classes, to whom his advice and professional services were freely and generously ac-Eaton. The physicians were Drs. Flint, Vanderpoel, A.

ROBBING AN ARMY OFFICER.

Edward Blake, a porter employed in the Hoffman House, Broadway, was arrested by officer Gunner, of the Twenty minth precinct, charged with having stolen a gold scarf ring, valued at one hundred dollars, and a The Military Convention Between Austria and Mexico.

The full text of the convention concluded on the 19th of October last year between the Emperers of Austria and Mexico for the recruitment in the Austria States of the Mexico for the Hoffman House. The property, which was taken from Captain Carrue B. Corning, United States Army, from Captain Carrue B. Cor